

THE BOMBAY COURIER

PUBLISHED THrice A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLVII.

THURSDAY 14 FEBRUARY, 1839.

NO. 3213.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
SEALED Tenders for Messing the Schools of the above Institution will be received by the Collector until the 25th Instant. A Diet Table will be submitted to those desirous of tendering on application at the Schools, or to the Collector personally.—Byculla, 9th February 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Cathedral Vestry, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 20th Instant, for the purchase of the Clock, recently removed from the old Steeple of St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Persons desirous of purchasing the same, are requested to specify in their Tenders, in words as well as figures, the rate which they are willing to give for it.

The Tenders will be opened on the date and at the hour above stated, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance, when the highest offer will be accepted.

One half the purchase money is to be deposited immediately the offer is accepted, and the remaining moiety is to be paid on the removal of the Clock, which must take place within *Three* days after the sale, or the sum deposited will be forfeited.

By order of the Cathedral Trustees,
WM. BROWN,
Trustees' Clerk.

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

In the matter of James Barron an Insolvent.
TO be sold by Auction, by order of the Common Assignee, on Tuesday the 19th Inst, at 11 A. M. by BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co. on the premises in Rampart Row, the Stock in Trade & property of the above Insolvent, consisting of a variety of Jewellery, Plate, Plated Ware, unfinished Silver Articles, Watches by "McCabe" and other makers, an handsome Regulating Clock in Mahogany Case, a quantity of Ornaments for Military Appointments, Regimental Buttons, a quantity of Watch Glasses of different Sizes, two Barometers, a quantity of Silver filings, Pieces of Gold and Silver, numerous valuable Dies and Turning Instruments, a valuable Mandrill with Spring rest, Glass Cases, Cupboards, an Iron Treasure Chest, a few articles of household Furniture and Sundries.

The property will be on view from the 15th Instant, (Sunday excepted.)
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 21st Instant, *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M., the following Wines &c. recently imported, viz. Sparkling Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Tinto, Madeira, Port Wine in Pints, Lafitte, LaRose, St. Julien, Leoville and Margaux Claret, and Cherry Brandy.

The above is strongly recommended to Messes and Families at out stations.

Samples, for payment, may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.
No. 10 Forbes Street,
Bombay 14th February 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.
Have received for sale "On Commission." A quantity of valuable Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Dinner and Dessert Services.

ALSO.

A Britchzka, Horses and Harness Rs. 2,600
A Slugram, Horse and Harness 600
(These will be sold together or separate.)
A Superior toned Square Piano by "Boad-twood" 506

A List of the first mentioned articles with specimens and prices affixed, may be seen at the rooms of the Advertisers.—Bombay, 14th Feb. 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.
have received for sale on Commission, an extensive variety of Music for one and two Flutes, also accompaniments for other Instruments.

Bombay 14th February 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & CO.
have received and exposed for Sale, an Invoice of China Camphor Wood Trunks, both Plain and covered; handsome China Vases Fane, large and small Cups and Saucers.—Also, a handsome large sized Breeding Cage.

Bombay, 14th February, 1839.

IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED A SECOND EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons; the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign; Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliamentary Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31st January, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th February instant.

Courier Office, 14th February 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 14th February 1839

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 14th February 1839.

ON Wednesday the 20th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the following valuable Goods, to close accounts.

Weiss's and Son's Instruments, Brass and White Metal Enema Syringes, Lancets, Field Turniquets, Brass Turniquets, Patent Phlemons, of German Silver and Steel Pocket cases of Phlemons and Horse Lancets, Pocket cases of Surgeon's Instruments, Dentist's Instruments, single and double Trusses, &c. &c.

Holtzapffel & Co.'s Tools, Pocket Cases of Carpenters Tools and Files, horse trimming instruments, Vices; Bed Wrenches, Steel drill bows, Anvils, Paste board cutters, Sliding gauges, &c. &c.

Peats, best silver mounted Jockey whips, Watering Pots of Sizes, Japanned Jacks, Water Cans, Shaving Pots, Powder flasks, Pannakins, Chocolate Mills, Spice Boxes, Sugar ditto. Black Tin fish Kettles, Tea Pots, Stewpans, Tea Kettles Tin & Brass, Foot Baths, Paper Boxes, Bread Baskets, and Knife Trays, Fencing foils and masks, Letter Racks, wire gauze plate covers, Tea Trays, Brass Candlesticks, Naval and Military Regulation Swords, particularly Light, and of the finest steel, with brass and steel Scabbards, Pistol flasks, Toddy Kettles, &c. &c. Turkey Red Prints; an Invoice of Fancy Stationary consisting of Albums Embossed cards, Music Books and paper visiting cards, Artists Pencil Cases, Pens &c. &c.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, just imported.

Champaign from Messrs. Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs 36 ½ dozen.

Pale Sherry from Mr. R. Bowman, at Rs 375 ½ Hhd.—Bombay, 14th Feb. 1839.

TO BE LET, A good commodious House No. 5 Nesbit lane, Fort, near the Office of Messrs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and Co. and an upper roomed Ditto No. 11. Military Square, Apply to Jahangeer Nusservan-jee Wadia at his office Bombay Green. 13th February, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1839.

No. 92 of 1839.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the station of Dapoolie be annexed to the Poona Division of the Army, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1839.

No. 93.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Regulation taken from the Bengal Code, applicable to Officers of Foot Artillery serving with Horse Field Batteries, should be in force under this Presidency from the 1st November last, vizt.

To Captains, two Horses.

To Subalterns, one Horse.

Officers of Horse Field Batteries are only entitled thereto, when present with their companies.

The above is not admissible to the Medical Officer in charge of a company of Foot Artillery, having a Horse Field Battery attached.

No. 94.—Captain G. P. Le Messurier of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of 4 Assistant Quarter Master General Lieutenant DelHoste, to the Scinde Reserve.

No. 95.—The Garrison Order dated the 21st ultimo directing Assistant Surgeon R. H. Manley, M. D. of the 47th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to relieve Surgeon Montgomery from the medical charge of the Civil Department at Dharwar, is confirmed.

No. 96.—The following promotion is made:

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Owen, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Hathway retired. Date of Rank 30th Jan. 1839.

No. 97.—The following Native promotions are made:

2nd Regt. Lt. Cavalry.

Jemadar Mahomed Khan to be Subadar, and Standard Havildar Raju Mahomed to be Jemadar, in succession to Purnamassah pensioned. Date of Rank 1st Jan. 1839.

Standard Havildar Sewdeen Sing to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar and Bahadur Shaik Mudoom pensioned, do. do.

8th Regt. N. I.

Color Havildar Shaik Ahmed to be Jemadar, vice Ballajee Chowan pensioned. do. do.

No. 98.—With reference to the 3th paragraph of the General Order dated the 10th of May 1835, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the several sums specified against their respective appointments, as follows, to be taken from the officers that may be nominated to such offices, vizt:

Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Rupees 5,000

First Class Agent..... " 4,000

Second Class Agent..... " 2,500

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

E. M. Wood Lieut. Col. Secy. Govt.

By MAJOR GENERAL J. F. FRZGERALD K. C. B.

14th February 1839.

The undermentioned Orders are confirmed:—

25th February 1839. By the Officer Commanding the Native Veteran Battalion, directing Surgeon Frith, M. D. to afford medical aid to the families at Dapoolie, of the different Corps proceeded on Field Service.

31st January 1839.—By the Officer Commanding Poona Brigade, directing Assistant Surgeon Leith of the 1st Troop Horse Brigade, to afford medical aid to the Detail of the European Regiment.

The following removals in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered:—

Second Lieutenant Erskine, from Surat to Rajcote, and will relieve Lieutenant Ash from the charge of the Detachment of Golundauze at that station.—Lieutenant Ash on being relieved, will proceed to the Presidency and join the Head Quarters of the 2d Battalion.

The following officers have leave of absence:—

Ensign E. Glennie, 20th Regt. N. I. from 10th February to 20th February on private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. P. A. Johnston, 2d Regt. Madras N. I. from 16th February to 30th April, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

2d February 1839.

The following officers being reported fit for duty, are directed to join their Station:—

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Helmes, 12th Regt. N. I.

Ensign R. Fitzgerald.....

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Captain J. E. Lang, 20th Regt. N. I. from 12th Feb. to 23th Feb. on medical certificate, to remain at Bombay.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut Col.

Adj. General of the Army.

SCINDE.

From Burnes's Bokhra and Indus.

The first territory which we meet in ascending the Indus is Scinde. The subversion of the Cabool monarchy has greatly raised the political importance of this country; and, while it has freed the rulers of it from the payment of a yearly tribute, has enabled them to extend widely the limits of their once circumscribed dominion. The principality is at present in the zenith of its power, and comprises no less than 100,000 square miles, extending from the longitude of 69° to 71° east, and from the latitude of 23° to 29° north. The Indian Ocean washes it on the south, and a diagonal line of 400 miles is terminated a short distance below the junction of the waters of the Punjab with the Indus. The eastern portion of this fine territory is sterile and unproductive; but the Indus fertilises its banks by the periodical swell, and the waters are conducted by canals far beyond the limits of inundation.

The territory is divided among three different branches of the Beloochee tribe of Talpoor, who are nearly independent of one another. The principal family resides at Hyderabad, at the head of which is Meer Moorad Ali Khan, and since the death of his three elder brothers, its sole representative.* The next family of importance consists of the descendants of Meer Sohrab Khan, is the Khyrpoor, whose son, Meer Roostum Khan is the reigning Ameer, and holds the fortress of Bukkur, with the northern portion of Scinde. The third family, descended of Meer Thara Khan, at the head of which is Ali Morad, resides at Meerpoor, and possesses the country south-east of the capital. These three chiefs are properly speaking, the "Ameers of Scinde," a name which has been sometimes applied to the members of the Hyderabad family. The relative importance of the Ameers is pointed out in their revenues: fifteen, ten, and five lacs of rupees are the receipts of the different chiefs; and their aggregate, amounting to thirty lacs of rupees, shows the annual revenue of Scinde. The treasure, it is said, amounts to about twenty millions sterling, thirteen of which are in money, and the remainder in jewels. The greater portion of this cash lies deposited in the fort of Hyderabad, and is divided between Moorad Ali and the wives of his late brother, Kurm Ali.

If we except the Seiks, the Ameers are more powerful than any of the native princes to whose dominions the territories of Scinde adjoin; for on every side they have seized and maintained by force the lands of their neighbours. To the westward they hold Curachee as a conquest from the chief of Lus, and are at present meditating an extension of their boundary towards Soumeanee, that they may keep the trade to Candahar entirely within their own dominions. To the north-west they seized the fort of Bukkur, and the fertile territory of Shikarpoor, from the Afghans; and, though it latterly belonged to the powerful family of Barakzye (who now hold Cabool Candahar, and Peshawur), they have hitherto engaged in annual but fruitless attempts to retake it. A force of 6000 men were encamped at Sewee, in the plains of Cutch Gundava, when we passed Shikarpoor; but they were unable to meet the Sindians in the field. On the north-east the Ameers hold Subzulcote and a large portion of the Daoodpoora country. To the eastward, they captured the fortress of Ouercoie, in 1813, from the Joodpoor Raja, and have since pushed their troops far into that country which belongs to Jaysulmeer, they now possess the whole country south of that capital to the Run of Cutch, Parker included. On the side of Cutch alone their progress has been arrested by the British Government.

* As this work is passing through the press, intelligence has reached England of the death of this Ameer, which has been followed by a civil war.

The value of the conquests is greatly enhanced by the trifling increase of expense which they have entailed on the government; for except in the forts of the Desert, neither garrisons nor troops are kept in pay to protect them, while every attack endangering their security has been hitherto successfully resisted. The conduct of the Sindian in the field is brave; and if we are to judge by results, he is superior to his neighbours. They parried off an inroad of one formidable army from Cabool by a retreat to the Desert; and they defeated a second with a great slaughter in the vicinity of Shikarpoor. Destitute as they are of discipline, and unable, assuredly, to cope with regular troops, we must admit that they excel in the art of war as practised by themselves and the adjacent nations. The Sindians, unlike other Asiatics, pride themselves on being foot soldiers, and they prefer the sword to the matchlock: their artillery, formidable in number, is contemptible in strength; their cavalry does not deserve the name: horses are scarce, and of a very diminutive breed. Various surmises have been made regarding the strength of their army, but they seem to me vague and indefinite; for every native who has attained the years of manhood, the mercantile classes alone excepted, becomes a soldier by the constitution of the government; and he derives his food and support in time of peace from being pledged to give his services in war. The host to be encountered is therefore a rabble, and, as infantry, their swords would avail them but little in modern warfare with an European nation. On an attack from the British Government, it is probable that the rulers of Scinde, after a feeble resistance would betake themselves, with their riches, as of yore, to the Desert, a retreat which would cost them, in this instance, their country. They might ferment for a while conspiracy and rebellion, but the misfortunes of the house of Talpoor would excite compassion nowhere; for their government is unpopular with their subjects, and dreaded, if not hated, by the neighbouring nations.

Of the princes bordering on Scinde, the Ameers have most intercourse with Mehrab Khan, the Brahooee chief of Kelat and Gundava, who, like themselves, was formerly a tributary of Cabool. By this alliance they have skillfully interposed a courageous people together, with a strong country between their territories and that kingdom. The Afghans have endeavoured by bribes and promises to bring over the Kelat chief to their interests, but he has not been hitherto persuaded, professes himself, on all occasions, ready to assist the Ameers in the protection of that part of their frontier adjoining his dominions. He is related by marriage to the Hyderabad Ameer; and the Brahooees and Beloochees, considering themselves to be originally descended from one stock, may be therefore supposed to have one common interest. With the Seiks at Lahore there is no cordiality, and but little intercourse: they dread, and with reason, Runjeet Sing's power, and they are likewise anxious to avoid giving offence to any of the Cabool family by a show of friendship. They owe the Maharaja no allegiance, nor has he hitherto exacted any; but it has not escaped their observation, that, of all the countries which adjoin the Sindian dominions, there are none from which an invasion can be so easily made as from the Punjab, and it is very doubtful if they could withstand an attack conducted by the Seiks from that quarter. With the Rajpoot chiefs on their eastern frontier their intercourse is confined to the exchange of presents.

The internal resources of Scinde are considerable; nor must we look to the confined revenues of her rulers for an index to that wealth, as in their struggle for supremacy, the Ameers received many favours from their Beloochee brethren, with have been repaid by large and numerous grants of land. By deteriorating the value of what remained as their own share, they hope to allay the cupidity of their neighbours. Trade and agriculture languish in this land. The duties exacted on goods forwarded by the Indus are so exorbitant that there is no merchandise transported by that river, and yosome of the manufactures of Europe were to be purchased as cheap at Shikarpoor as in Bombay. We are informed in the Periplus of the Erythrean sea, that the traffic of Scinde, when ruled by a powerful prince in the second century of the Christian era, was most extensive, and it is even said to have been considerable so late as the reign of Aurungzebe. The present rulers, possessing as they do such unlimited authority over so wide a space, might raise up a wealthy and commercial kingdom; but the river Indus is badly situated for the trader, and has no mouth like the Ganges accessible to large ships: it is separated, too, from India by an inhospitable tract; and a very vigorous and energetic government could alone protect commerce from being plundered by the Boordees, Moozarees, and other hill tribes to the westward. The Indus can only become a channel for commerce when the chiefs possessing it shall entertain more enlightened notions.

At present much of the fertile banks of this river so admirably adapted for agriculture, are only used for pasture. Flocks and herds may be driven from the invader; but the productions of the soil can only be reaped in due season, after care and attention. I now proceed to describe the state of parties at present existing in Scinde.

The Hyderabad family, from having been visited by several British missions, is better known than any of the others. It includes the southern portion, or what is called "Lower Scinde." Since its first establishment, in 1786, it has undergone great change; and the reins of government, from being wielded by four brothers, have been left without bloodshed in the hands of the last survivor. But the struggle for dominion, so long warded off, has been bequeathed to a numerous progeny; and on the death of Moorad Ali Khan, who has attained his sixtieth year, the evil consequences of the founder of the family, raising his brothers to an equality with himself, will be felt in disputed succession, and perhaps in civil war.* One Ameer died without issue; two of them left sons who have now attained to manhood, and the remaining Ameer has a family of five children, two of whom, Nor Mahomed and Nusseer Khan, have for years past sat in durbar on an equality with their cousins, Sobdar and Mahomed. The different parties of these four young princes form so many separate factions in the court of Scinde, and each uses that influence and policy which seems best suited to advance its ends. Three of them, as the eldest descendants of Ameers, might claim a right of sharing as their fathers: but the second son of Moorad Ali Khan has greater weight than any of them, and the government of the Ameers of Scinde could never, as it first stood, be considered an hereditary one.

Meer Nusseer Khan, to whose influence I have just alluded, has been brought forward by his father in the intercourse with the British, and though fourth in rank below the Ameer himself: he is the only person who, with his father, addresses, on all occasions, and is addressed by, the British Government. He openly professes his attachment to the English, and informed me by letters, and in two public durbars, that he had been the means of procuring a passage for the mission by the Indus to Lahore. Strange as it may appear, it is said that his parent, otherwise so jealous of the British,

* The death of the last Ameer has amply verified such a supposition.

had strenuously advised this line of procedure in his son; nor was it disguised from me by many who had opportunities of knowing that the Prince acted under the hope of assistance from our Government when the hour of difficulty arrived. Nusser Khan maintains likewise a friendly intercourse with several numbers of the fallen monarchy of Cabool; and while we were at Hyderabad he was despatching presents to Kamran at Herat. This prince is a mild and engaging man, much attached to the sports of the field. He has more liberality than talent, and less prudence than becomes one in the difficult part which he will shortly have to perform. His success will depend on the possession of his father's wealth, for money is the sine qua non of war; and the good will of a vengeful people like the Sindians is not to be retained by one who has spent his inheritance. Noor Mahomed, the eldest brother of Nusser Khan, cultivates a closer friendship with the Seiks than any other of the Talpoor family, but he has neither partisan nor ability to achieve an enterprise. He is, besides, addicted to the grossest debauchery and the most odious vices; but it is always to be remembered that he is the eldest son of the reigning chief.

Meer Mahomed seems to hope, and not without cause, that the services of his father, Gholam Ali, will secure to him his rights. He sent a messenger to me privately with an offer to enter into a secret treaty with the British Government, which I declined for obvious reasons. Nodbar is the rightful heir of Moarad Ali, being the eldest son of the founder of the house. He is no favourite with the Ameers; but, besides a treasure of three millions sterling, and lands which yield him three lacs of rupees annually, he has many chiefs partisans, who cling to him from a remembrance of his father's virtues. He is, too, the ablest "scion of the stock," and by one rebellion has already asserted his rights. The contest will probably lie between Nodbar and Nusser Khan; and if these two choose to govern as those who preceded them, they may revive the title and retain the power of the Ameers of Sindh. At present, Meer Nodbar conceals his plans and intentions from dread of his uncle; and I may mention, as specimen of Sindian jealousy, that because I asked several times after his health (according to the formality of this court), seeing him seated on the right hand of the Ameer, he was displaced at our second interview to make room for Meer Nusser Khan. Should Moarad Ali attain "a good old age" these opinions may prove fallacious, as the stage will then be occupied by other competitors, who are at present in their childhood, and from among whom some one, more daring than his relations, may meet with success and power.

The Khyrpoor chief, Meer Roostum Khan, succeeded to his father, who was killed in 1830 by a fall from a balcony. He is about fifty years of age, and has five sons and two brothers. This family is so numerous that there are at present forty male members of it alive, deceased in a right line from Meer Sohrab Khan. The chief maintains greater state than the Hyderabad family. The territory is extensive and productive, extending on the east bank from a short distance above Sehwan to the latitude of 28° 30' north, and on the west bank from Shikarpoor to within fifteen miles of Mittun, on the verge of the Punjab, skirting to the westward the mountain of Gendaree and the plains of Cutch Gundava. There is little cordiality existing between the Khyrpoor and Hyderabad Ameers; and the breach has been lately increased by some disputes relative to the duties on opium, of which the former have hitherto, and in vain, claimed a share. The whole family expressed themselves cordially attached to the British Government; and evinced, by a continual succession of kindness, and even munificence towards our party, that they were sincere in their sentiments: none of them had ever before seen an European. The treasure, which amounts to three millions of money, is held by Ali Moarad, the youngest brother of Meer Roostum Khan, who having access to it, as the favourite son, seized it on Sohrab's death, and still retains it. With this exception, the family are united, and have no subject of dissension.

The influence of the chief of Khyrpoor in the affairs of Sindh is considerable. No undertaking which has reference to the well-being of the country is planned without his being consulted; and hitherto no operations have been carried on without his sanction. The refusal of Meer Sohrab to enter into a war to protect the Daoodpootras, and prevent encroachment by the Seiks, defeated the plans of the Ameers; for though the families are independent of one another, they will only act when united. Meer Roostum Khan is on much better terms with his neighbours than the Hyderabad family: he has agents from the Jajulmeer and Beecanear Rajas, and from the Daoodpootras, resident at his court, and has more intercourse with the Seiks at Lahore. Meer Roostum is prepared, however, on all occasions with his troops to protect from invasion the boundaries of Sindh as they at present exist; and has readily furnished his quota of troops when the Afghans have endeavoured to retake Shikarpoor from the Hyderabad chief.

BOMBAY RACES.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1839.
FIRST RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelors' Purse for all Arab Horse Rupees 600 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber. Heats 2 Miles, weight 8 Stone, 7 lbs.
 Mr. Ettrick's.....G. A. A. Exile.....8 7
 Walked over.
SECOND RACE.—A Pony Plate of 100 Rs. from the Fund with one Gold Mohur Sweepstakes 1 Mile Heats, each weights 12 3 in and under.
 Mr. Ettrick's.....C. C. P. Chance.....2 3
 Mr. Snook's.....C. C. P. Sulkor.....3 2
 Mr. Hodges's.....C. C. P. Belzobub.....1 1
 Time.—1st Heat.....1 5.—2d Heat.....1 10.
THIRD RACE.—A Purse of 400 from the Fund with a Subscription of 50 Rupees each for all Arab Horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards 1½ miles Heats.
 Mr. Ettrick's.....G. A. H. Abbottford.....7 2 4 2
 Major Forbes's.....G. A. H. Kamran.....8 7 4 1 1
 Mr. North's.....G. A. H. Orelon.....8 0 1 3 3
 Mr. Forrester's.....G. A. H. Young Governor.....8 2 3 2 4
 Time.—1st Heat not taken.
 2d Heat 1 3, 57 1.....Total 3 Minutes.
 3d Heat 1 58.....Total do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1839.
 Thursday.....MORN. EVE.
 Friday.....11 14 11 36
 Friday.....11 57 0 19

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVALS.
 Feb. 12th Lieut. and Adjutant E. Green 21st Regt N. I. from Nigger
 13th Lieut H. Vincent 10th N. I. from Poona.
DEPARTURES.
 Feb. 13th Col. Bagnold to Arungabad.
 Do. Surgeon W. Carstairs 21st Regt. N. I. to Poona.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVALS.
 Feb. 12th Brig Robert Spankie Cowasjee Shapoorjee Naquedab, from Rangoon 10th January Point de Galle 21.
 Do. Brig Warwick Robert Jefferys, Master, from Liverpool left 24th Sept.
 13th Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, from Curatchee 10th Feb.
DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, and Bhima.
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Berenice, H. M. Brio, Algetine.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.
 Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Pbatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero, Elora, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Egen Boun, Lord Castlereagh, Hawk, Charles Grant, Grand, Lady East, Lowry Family, Louisa, Le Frayoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Caledonia, Lancaster, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bys, Catherine, City of Poona, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoodi Sundany, Dowlett, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William, Calcutta, Alhalve, Fortfield, Sylpho, Mermaid, Hamido, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovia, Fanny, Walmer Castle, Reliance, Ruby, Mountstewart Elphinstone and Caudree Robert Ankie, and Warwick.
 Frigate Ship Tauze.
 Frigate—Brig Sirius, Nymph, and Gabrielle.
 Portuguese—Brig Saudade.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY 14th FEBRUARY, 1839.

When we published our last number we were not informed of the surrender of Hyderabad, which had then taken place. As it was apprehended that we had received definite information on the subject of its cession from another source, those who had received the intelligence, and would have communicated it to us, omitted to do so through this misconception. We have been unable to ascertain any further particulars of the surrender, which has been of course based on the ultimatum, and is to the effect that Sindh is to undergo the process of incorporation, and to be defended by a force commanded by British Officers. The fine, which was originally fixed at 20 lacs, is to become 27, in consequence we may presume of the difficulties which their Highnesses the Ameers have thrown in our way. This addition will go but a short way towards the liquidation of the extra expenses which have been incurred. We hear also that a very large slice of the annual revenue of Sindh is to find its way into the Indian Treasury; but although we have heard it's amount we shall refrain from stating it, until we have more precise information, as we cannot but think that the stated per centage is a little too considerable. We have received a letter from a correspondent in Shah Soojah's Contingent, which on the 18th January was at Azeepoor and was very shortly about to march upon Shikarpoor, where it was expected a halt of a month would take place. All the officers and men were in high health and spirits. The 1st Brigade of the Bengal Army with the Cavalry Division, was only 5 or 6 marches in rear of Shah Soojah's force, at the date of our correspondents letter.

While we were deeply commiserating the fate of our brother Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* whose demission had been demanded by an imperious management, and were reading his *lachrymose* address, in which he wails his approaching relinquishment of his editorial duties, and the £1,000 per annum which would be abstracted from the credit side of his banking account, we came ourselves to the determination of yielding up the command of the *Courier* chariot, of which for the last 19 months we have held the reins. On taking this step, which we adopt in consequence of a preconceived intention of some date, we take leave of our indulgent readers with regret, and wish that our avocations during the period of our Editorial career had permitted us to contribute more largely to their amusement. While the reins have been ours India has been a more than usually interesting field, and although we cannot give the Government credit for any great fiscal amendments—for any extraordinary anxiety for the agricultural improvement of the Country, or for any great display of energy in the improvement of the moral condition of the population, yet have we seen the near consummation of some measures, and the projection of others, which must exercise an immense influence on the future destinies of this Empire and the stability of its actual Government. To it is a subject of much gratification that we have witnessed the approach of Steam-communication towards its shores, and that we have tasted of some of the very great advantages which have flowed from it, and which must augment hourly as its application becomes more extended. We have welcomed the advent of Steam power to the coast of India and for the ascending it's rivers, as one of the most powerful instruments in the regeneration of the land, as one of the greatest engines by which the darkness, both religious and moral, of its interesting population, may be dispelled, and its natural industry incited, called forth, and directed to objects of enterprise more lucrative than those in which it at present wastes its strength. Our acquaintance with India is of recent date, but we heard much before we trod it's soil, of it's political and moral condition, and we had been filled with impressions of the superiority of the Government, which we regret to say have been diminished upon observation. The short experience we have had convinces us that Hindoostan has need of immense reformation, that it's population is in an infinitely degraded state, compared to what it ought now to be under a paternal Government, and that with the present system, and the careless indifference to it's interests which is manifested by the imperial authorities, it has but slight chances of improvement, but a shadowy expectation of attaining that pre-eminent physical political moral and social condition, to which as the birth-place of one hundred millions of active and labouring beings, it indisputably ought to arrive at. The English found India a jungle, and unless Steam shall impart to it that all powerful impetus which we perhaps fondly expect, they will leave it so. To us, the great interior of the country long as we have now held it, is of little more advantage than a Desert; for of all the immense productions of which it is capable, but a slender and contemptible amount have found their way to our Sea-Ports. In the great interior of this Country there is no energy, and none scarcely to call it forth; the British authorities concerning themselves rather in diminishing it's resources, than eliciting that industry and fostering the growth of those products, which properly nurtured and encouraged would render India as rich as she is now poor and neglected. Who that has travelled through this great country but has seen it's nakedness; who is there that has not felt a sensation of regret as day after day he trod the finest soil and saw scarcely a hand to call forth it's plenty or gather it's abundance. We have seen and conversed with many who have had the advantages of travel in some of the richest districts, and they one and all speak of it's fertility, it's power of increase, and deprecate it's prostrate and abandoned condition. The Government of India, as at present constituted is a mere fiscal Government; it is one which seems occupied, by itself and it's servants, in the duty of collecting revenue, it's greatest officers being revenue gatherers and to these place and honor almost exclusively belong. The administration of justice on a sound basis, the eliciting the resources of the country, the making it available and passable for travellers, merchants and others, and the remedying of those physical defects under which it labours, seem never to have occupied the attention of a Government, intent solely on the possession of an ample revenue. The only wonder, with such a system as has been pursued, is that British dominion has covered such an extensive area, and that our efforts for the amalgamation and the pacification of the country have been so successful. We have lent our feeble aid to the advocacy of a perfect steam-communication because we are

abundantly certain that it will lead to the amelioration of this Great Empire—that it will serve to unite it more closely with the powerful country which rules it,—that it will invite now the attention of the Imperial Parliament, which has hitherto considered it as a matter out of it's province and indifferent to it in the midst of it's other pressing anxieties,—and because it will give that increased impetus to commerce and enterprise which cannot but end in our more intimate acquaintance with the land, and secure it's political regeneration by the wants and necessities which will be created. Another great measure of which we have witnessed the announcement, the unfolding and the part execution, is that of our North Western boundaries, and the lifting up of an Indian army and of our stations from the Ganges and the southward, to the higher and temperate lands of Scinde, of the Punjab and Cabool; and which, whether we consider it with reference to a necessitated increase of our already vast dominion, to the future stability of the great State which piece by piece we have put together until it has spread into its present wide dimensions to the immense changes which the north western tendency of our Indian Empire indicates, is one of the most important political events which has occurred within our memory. We rejoice that as Editor we have witnessed these political demarches, and that we have had the opportunity from time to time of descending on a course of bold and nervous policy, which, while it has astonished has impressed us at the same time with a sentiment of the greatness of Great Britain, and of the elasticity with which she is enabled to assume the offensive, when the treacheries of her enemies instigate her to unmask and propel her power.

On quitting the Editorship of the *Courier* there is much more upon which we had an intention of saying a few words to it's readers; there are many subjects of such engrossing interest, besides those we have touched, as would have justified our claiming the attention of a watchful public for a few moments. We abandon however the desire of doing so to day, because a sufficient leisure has not enabled us to mature our observations, and we shall reserve for another, and we hope a not distant, occasion, the strictures which we intended to embody in this article.

There is still a subject on which we are solicitous of adding something, and which more than one Subscriber has brought to our notice, our *abstinence* from the discussion of the question of the BOMBAY CHARTERED BANK. It would be an easy matter for the Editor to expose the reasons which have induced him to confine his columns to the insertion of public documents and reports of meetings on this question, but as such a course would be of little advantage, except as it might be a satisfaction to himself individually, he is content to forego observations, which although they might gratify curiosity would tend to no public benefit. The Editor still has no hesitation in expressing his own opinion on the letter of Mr. Prinsep which appears to him as disingenuous, as jesuitical, and corruptly influenced, a document as ever issued from a government, not to say a constitutional one. The Editor has not the slightest doubt but that such an offspring of Machiavelian diplomacy will reap a rich harvest of contempt and indignation, and although he entertains a strong opinion that Lord Auckland will not put his seal to such an act of atrocious injustice, he has a solemn conviction that no approval of the letter of Mr Prinsep will be echoed by the British Parliament.

We have seen several communications of late in the different Indian Journals on the subject of Camel Draught, and the application of this description of moving power to the transport of Artillery. This does not however appear to us the most useful manner in which Camels can be used, and we are glad to see a suggestion, in the letter of a correspondent of the *Englishman*, that the mail throughout India should be transported in this way. We have now the mail conveyed some distance on the road to Calcutta by horses, but we have not found that even this mode of transport has much accelerated the arrival of the hawk; the customary 12, and not unfrequently 14 days being still consumed between Calcutta and Bombay. As a Camel however can travel over most descriptions of country and has far greater enduring powers than the horse, and much swiftness to boot, we cannot but think that an efficient establishment of Camels would convey the mail from Calcutta to this Presidency, in two days less than the time at present consumed, at the least, and we should not be surprised if the delay was abridged much more considerably. As it is incumbent on the Calcutta Government to exert itself to the utmost, for the purpose of expediting the mail to it's port of departure, we hope it will not fail to institute an enquiry, for the purpose of ascertaining if any advantages are likely to result from the employment of Camels in the way proposed.

One of the *Madras papers*, the *United Service Gazette*, announces the appearance of a predatory body of horse to the number of 2,000 in the neighbourhood of Barjee in the Southern Mahratta country, upon which occasion a squadron of the 3rd, Cavalry and two companies of the 52nd Native Infantry had gone in pursuit. The issue of the affair does not yet appear.

MADRAS COURIER — FEB. 4

We have been favoured with an account of the Shipwreck of the *Fanny*, Captain GILL, on Friday the 22d June, near Encounter Bay, South Australia; and of the providential escape of the Crew and Passengers, in a Letter from Mrs. LONGBOTTOM, wife of the Rev. WILLIAM LONGBOTTOM, formerly attached to the Wesleyan Mission at this Presidency; who with her husband and son were passengers in this ill-fated vessel. Want of space prevents our giving the very interesting particulars in our present issue.

Her Majesty's 54th Regiment arrived at the Island, from Trinichopoly, on Thursday morning last, without meeting with a single casualty among the men on the march, notwithstanding they brought with them all the sick that were in Hospital at the time of leaving. This Regiment were to take up their quarters in the Fort in a day or two.

The Right Wing, and Head Quarters of the King's Own, marched for Bangalore at gun-fire on Friday morning, bearing with them the best wishes of all classes of Society.

We understand that H. M. 21st Regiment are expected to reach Madras in all February; and it is said that they will be sent round to Cannanore in the same Transport which brings them. We consider this an excellent arrangement! as Cannanore is one of the coolest and healthiest Stations in the Command. It is also much better adapted for a Regiment, on its arrival in this country, than Fort St. George; where the men are cooped up, and have no recreation. We believe they have not even Temperance Rooms in the Fort. This is a great want; as they are places of innocent resort for the good man, and an encouragement to men to enrol themselves as Members of the Temperance Society.

It appears that there is no Temperance House at Cannanore; that, in consequence, there is not a Temperance Society in H. M. 57th Regiment, and that the men resort to the Toddy Shops in the Bazar, to the great injury of their health.

It would be well for the Commander in Chief to di-

rect his attention to this subject before the arrival of the 21st, and to take the best steps with Government to prevent the health of the men of that Corps being injured, by the acquirement of bad habits, on their first joining His Excellency's Command.

We purpose directing attention to the advantages of Temperance Societies in Her Majesty's Regiments in India at an early opportunity; and to shew that it is the pecuniary interest of Government, as well as for the interests of humanity, that the greatest possible attention should be paid to the health of the European Troops especially on their first arrival in this country.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—FEB. 5.

THE AVA MISSION.—A letter which reached Madras via Calcutta, from an *attaché* of our Resident at the Court of Tharawadie states that, the whole of the English party now at Umeeraopora, are in great alarm, and their situation most painfully distressing. Before the embassy arrived at the capital Colonel Benson was treated with marked respect; at all the principal towns and villages where the Resident halted, he was welcomed with music and dancing, by command of the King; but when the mission was once safely within the barriers of the Capital, all intercourse with the people was prohibited and Col. Benson and his party were strictly watched. They are now, says the letter, laboring under the painful belief that Tharawadie has determined on their destruction, should our Government, as he anticipates, have recourse to a declaration of war. The King has, says our informant, eighteen thousand fighting men, already equipped to take the field, and the letter adds, that Tharawadie, could collect an army of two hundred thousand soldiers without any difficulty. He is at present purchasing Fire Arms wherever they are procurable, and his Agents are very active in preparing every thing for the expected struggle. Our relations with the Court of Ava are such, that we have now, no alternative but War, and hostilities will doubtless commence, the moment that the termination of the rainy season, will allow of the movements of troops, but that cannot be for nine months to come.

CHAIN OF POSTS TO THE WESTWARD.—The 6th and 19th Regiments of Native Infantry, are to march to Bareilly and Cawnpore, instead of taking up their quarters at Dinapore, as originally intended. It is obvious from this, says the *Englishman*, that the Government, are bent on carrying out their plan for the formation of a strong chain of posts from Cawnpore to the Westward.

PERCUSSION LOCKS.—We observe that the King's Dragoons Guards have been furnished with carbines of a very superior description, with percussion locks.

PREPATORY HORSE.—The appearance of a large body of preparatory horse, in number assumed at 2000 in the neighbourhood of Barjee, in the Southern Mahratta Country, called forth a squadron of the 3d Cavalry and two Companies of the 52d Native Infantry, on the Evening of the 23d ultimo: and amongst other items of *ghup*, which have since found circulation here, has been a report of the death of two of the officers so employed. We can however assure our readers that up to yesterday evening no official accounts of the kind had reached the authorities at the Presidency. We may therefore safely conclude that the rumour was entirely without foundation, more especially as we received a letter from Sholapore on the very day that the report prevailed, which made no circumstance, allusion to the

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 24th Jan. 1839.
 The following Extracts from the Proceedings of a European General Court Martial, holden at Secunderabad, on Friday, the 23rd of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by order of Brigadier James Walbub, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by virtue of a Warrant or Authority vested in him by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Commanding in Chief, are published to the Army.

Lieutenant George Borlase Stevens of the Twenty-first Regiment of Native Infantry, placed in arrest by my order.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Secunderabad, on the 4th of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, purchased a bandy and money from Captain Charles Sinclair of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Native Infantry, for the sum of Hyderabad Rupees (500) three hundred, for the amount of which, he, the said Lieut. Stevens, accepted an order on himself, payable six months after date, which order, though repeatedly presented to him for payment, remains up to this date undischarged; he, Lieut. Stevens, having in the mean time disposed of the aforesaid bandy and money for a draft, which he discounted, and the proceeds of which he has applied to his own purposes.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.
 (Signed) J. W. YALDWIN, Major, Comd. 21st Regt. N. I.
 By order,
 (Signed) G. HUTTON,

Asst. Adjt. Genl. Hyderabad Suby. Force.

SECUNDERABAD, Ninth of December, 1838.
 The Court having most maturely weighed again and reconsidered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner, Lieutenant George Borlase Stevens of the Twenty-first Regiment of Native Infantry, has advanced in his defence and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion.

Finding on the charge.—That the Prisoner is guilty of the facts enumerated in the Charge; but the Court do not find him guilty of the imputations ascribed in the Charge of being scandalous and infamous conduct—the Court being of opinion that the Prisoner at the time of accepting the bill, had fair expectations of being able to pay the amount; but the Court find the Prisoner guilty of highly irregular, and improper conduct.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, both adjudge him the said Lieut. George Borlase Stevens of the Twenty-first Regiment of Native Infantry, to lose one step in the Regiment to which he belongs, viz. to be placed immediately below Lieutenant Douglas Hamilton, and further to be reprimanded.

(Signed) J. H. SCHODDF, Col.
 Lt. Col. H. M. 55th Foot, Presiden.

(Signed) E. AMINCK,

Offg. D. J. A. Genl.

I cannot confirm this Sentence, as doing so would be a recognition that highly irregular and improper conduct in pecuniary transactions may be compatible with the standard of character which should be inseparable from the tenure of an Officer's Commission.

Lieutenant Stevens must have the full advantage of the Court's decision, by which he is absolved from the charge of scandalous and infamous conduct—and he is accordingly to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank in the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Lt. Genl.

Commander in Chief.

MADRAS, 24th January 1839.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—FEB. 1.

FEROZPORE.—We continue to receive interesting letters from our friends at Ferozepore. We attach sufficient importance to the following to give it a place in the leading column. We are glad that the scite of the encampment has been changed, for nothing could be less agreeable than the former position of the detachment:—

Ferozepore, 14th Jan.—Nothing stirring, but each ruminating on his own probable fate. A Russalah of Skinner's was sent two days ago to relieve the 4th Cavalry on duty with the Governor General: Skinner's

Locals ought to be rather called 'Everywhere.' Constant news coming in from ahead; the last of the Division with the Park reached Bhawalpore, on the 6th, two or three descriptions of which place I have seen, and none of them very flattering. The town is large; houses mud, interspersed with date and byre trees, a wretched mud-wall surrounds the town, shutting in the bad air, and letting in any fellow that has a mind to enter: ophthalmia, fever, and scurvy, are some of the inducements to colonize; the gums rot, and teeth fall in, in no time. Sir John Keane is said to have discovered that he was on the wrong bank of the river after he had dismissed his boats. One letter says 5,000, another 15,000 Afghans, had joined Col. Burnes, who has purchased the Bolund Pass. The island of Bukkur being also giving up to us, all looks peaceful enough. Shat Soojah's Artillery marched yesterday, after a week's halt, which set them up famously. Captain Anderson had purchased 20 or 30 very good horses between this and Delhi; he deserves credit for the way in which he has got up the detachment, and he'll deserve more if he takes them on to Shikarpore in tolerable condition; for a number of the horses are casters, and fit for little but the hounds. I've heard that his first march out of Delhi of 6 or 8 miles took as many hours, but of course he daily improved, and marched in to Ferozepore in gallant style, though the horses were much out of condition.—This is the turning corner for deserters, and Capt. A. is lucky in having got off with only three troopers and one syce missing; his old hands were not all a soldier ought to be, and one of the Havildars plumply refused to obey a lawful order, and was supported by a dozen others; the name of the first was forthwith cut, and the others told that they had only to ask for their discharge to get it—which summary treatment soon settled the matter.

Shah Soojah got a lac of rupees and some troops out of the Bhawalpore Chiefs: they are wretched fellows, mounted on grasscutters' tails, and the more the merrier if such like be our enemies, says my informant.

Thousands of bullocks laden with grain and wheat, have been lately coming in from Kurawal, Meerut, Delhi and Saharunpore, so that we are now inundated, but there is little carriage wherewith to send on supplies, as the Bunjaries don't fancy going further. Colonel Skinner and many others feed their horses on Mote, which, boiled with a little sugar, is capital for bringing horses into condition; at Bhawalpore barley is used. It is now raining heavily, and the clouds look as if they contained a lot of water; a fortnight ago we had a heavy fall, and by all accounts throughout the year some rain falls, every month. The crops are looking very well; the people may have been deterred from cultivating by fear of us; but the fine, almost untrodden, fields all round our present encampment, are very creditable to our discipline. The hawk is in a way improved, but still the letters of many of us here take an airing to Bhawalpore, and both time of arrival and rates of postage seem arbitrary. The General has been out and selected a site for the contingent; people say the place will be unhealthy, but why it should be I cannot conceive, nor does the appearance of the people indicate any thing but salubrity. The mornings have been lately very misty, for the last fortnight the thermometer may be said to have averaged at sun-rise, 40; mid-day, 60°; sun-set, 50 in the shade. Skinner's Horse favored us with a Hindustanee review on the 4th; it was pretty enough, but in skirmishing the matchlocks were levelled to high; in galloping fast and firing at the bottle James Skinner bore away the bell; that is, more of his balls went near the mark, though some of the Sowars struck more frequently.

On Monday morning there is a grand guard-mounting, and Courts of Request have been ordered to assemble, and just now a Native and a European General Court Martial; but the General gives no trouble. On the 8th the camp was shifted, and though but for a couple of miles, amid the dearth of incident, it formed an important event, being somewhat like baggage-bay on board ship. The sight was pretty enough. On the preceding evening, there was a muster of bullocks and camels, and the morning was ushered in by a small break to our every day monotony. You know the Fukeer's tuka; it is said to be the tomb of a holy man, by name Bahawal and around his remains the sons of Islam love to lay their bones; the space around has therefore become the cemetery for the Mahomedan population of the adjacent states; that one little dot of foliage with the single large Neem tree towering from its centre is quite a landmark in this immense plain. The little height is crowned with a peculiar diadem of trees, and which like other crowned heads may be in some danger of over-estimating its importance as having no rival near with which to be compared. Well from this pigmy height the grand movement could be viewed but what the contrast now and a short month since! On the evening I was there, all still around except the light beam of the neighbouring camp; the setting scene ushered in the pale blue mist, forming in many places bars of shade across the clear sky, and there were the long strings of camels gliding slowly and ghost-like along the horizon, while every now and then one of Skinner's horsemen darted across the plain: the flocks of goats were returning from their pasture-ground, and all was now quiet stillness, where, one month ago, were paraded the strength of British India, down whose ranks passed the two men on whom much of its future destinies depend: Then was the gorgeous display; then were the golden and the iron panoply well contrasted: then were the gaily attired and inquisitive Sheik he thrusting in and out of our ranks to be considered in relation with our more sober array and steady bearing.

15th Jan.—A visit to the ghat is quite a sight now. The boats, or rather rafts, are the funniest affairs, I've seen; mere punts formed of a few logs with a single plank all round as gunwale and a long elevated peacock-like prow, of no earthly use except to laugh at. Each of them carry from 30 or 100 mounds, and their appearance makes one feel inclined to step lightly on such flimsy barks. In one of these, ensconced between gram bags, is Dr. Atkinson, the Superintendent Surgeon of the 1st Division, going; as he was just late for Colonel Stacy; if he joins the Ducks in such barges, they'll not have much to complain of Bengal luxury. The rain still holds on; we had a regular soaking yesterday evening and are uncomfortable enough just now; but *koach parwanee*, we'll enjoy the sun shine the more when it comes. Opinions ahead differ much on every point except the road, which all allow to be capital; some say camels are plentiful; others that carriage is very scarce, ditto as to grain, &c., but the fact I believe to be supplies of every kind have been more abundant than with any army that ever before took the fields; the question indeed, is whether it has not been overdone. We only now want a few steamers and lots of boats on the rivers, and this wilderness will soon be a different land; and the facilities of navigation are so clearly laid down in Dr. Gordon's narrative, that the wonder is half a dozen companies have not already started up. Think what it would be if all of us above Cawnpore could go home from Loodiana or Ferozepore; think of the impetus to trade when British goods could come direct by water, to the foot of the hills! At Colonel Duffin's sale, beer was sold at 29 rupees per dozen: a dozen tumblers for 9 rupees, at least so it was said, and that one officer excused the high prices he had given on account of his mess by having purchased a utensil that could not have been made for 12 rupees, for one dib; the cheapness of the one compensating the high prices of other articles. This does not however agree with the news that a Parsee merchant was at Bahawalpore with all sorts of supplies, except indeed that Bombay beer is not at a premium.

One account states that a greater proportion of the cavalry horses in the advance division, are sick. I have mentioned the death of Colonel Duffin of the 2d L. C. The officers of his corps set on foot a subscription for a tomb over his remains. Sir H. Fane, on hearing of this, requested that the subscription might be made general, and sent 100 rupees from himself, and two hundred from Sir Willoughby Cotton. The Native Troop of Horse Artillery, now with Shah Soojah, will, it is said, shortly join the 1st Division. The order is out for rations to the sepoy and Native officers. They are to have the prices 1 seer atta, 2 chittacks doll, and 1 chittack ghee, with a little salt, daily: this is to be paid monthly, on the neck being issued by the Commissariat.—*Englishman*.

AGRA.

AGRA UKBAR.—FEB. 2, 1839.

Major Sleeman has been appointed Superintendent. —for the suppression of Dacoity, in addition to his present office of Superintendent for that of Thuggee. This appointment should have been conferred on Major Sleeman when the Commission was first established, for not only do the two harmonize, but the personal character of the Major, renders him the fittest person that could have been selected for it. Of the Commission itself we entertain, we believe, views not generally held, but though unfavourable to it, we are far from being insensible to the merits of Major Sleeman, or for a moment doubtful, that whatever be its efficacy as a means for suppressing Dacoity, under him it will have the fairest trial. His predecessor Mr. H. Frazer, converted the appointment into as comfortable a sinecure as he with propriety could, and left the use of the Commission a problem involved in the deepest obscurity.

A Commission composed of Colonel Spies.—C. Fraser and Captain Ross, are, we learn, about to assemble to adjust the disputes which led to the late affair at Jhansee. The territory is to be continued in the family and we suppose the dispute too.

AGRA.—Gwalior is about to be the scene of some very brilliant spectacles on the occasion of a change of Residents. They commence on Thursday. Among the public engagements of the ensuing week, we observe a Station Room meeting for Monday, and a Book Society one for Wednesday.

Two junior Officers, Messrs. Bailey and Campbell, have joined the 47th.

EPAWAR.—Mr. Chill, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, accidentally fell into a well, while out on the duties of the survey, and sustained several severe injuries—having been taken up from the well in a state of insensibility, which continued for some hours. He is now under medical treatment.

AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OFFICE AND TRANSFER OF LAND.

(From the Southern Australian, September 15.)
The consideration of this important subject has been lately forced upon us by a variety of circumstances involving great difficulty in both cases. To our certain knowledge, the same land has been twice sold by unprincipled individuals, and there is no end to the embarrassment occasioned by the want of a Register Office, where persons could at once obtain the necessary knowledge of the situation of parties desirous of selling or borrowing money on land, or otherwise obtaining credit in mercantile transactions, upon ostensible proprietorship in the land, or buildings thereon erected.

In a new colony like our own, where real property undergoes such sudden and remarkable transitions from hand to hand, and where each week brings its corresponding increase of value and change of proprietors, the establishment of a Register Office founded upon the simple plan proposed by the Land Commissioner, or something like it, becomes vitally necessary for enabling all business men to measure the responsibility of those with whom they deal, by the proving process of examination which the establishment of a Register Office would afford. This question we intend in a future number to discuss more largely, confining ourselves for the present, more particularly to the numerous absurd and expensive modes of conveyance now practised by the legal professions in this colony.

It is clear there was an intention, based upon principles of policy and expediency, to simplify by every practical means, the transfer or conveyance of land in the colony of South Australia. To saddle us in our infancy with the cumbersome formula of the mother country, coupled with a similar and even increased scale of legal charges is a thing in itself preposterous, if by any means it can with safety be avoided. We know that the Colonial Commissioner, prior to his leaving England, submitted to the Commissioners there an ingenious and well considered plan, which at their request was embodied in a series of acts, that would long ere this have been submitted to the Council of the Province had it not been for the personal hostilities of the late Governor to any measure which had its conception with Mr. Fisher. We have been thus deprived of the benefits of a system at once simple and scientific, and by the childish jealousy of our late Governor have been burdened with technicalities, which (if the opinion of a Senior is of any weight) the proposed plan would have rendered unnecessary. To this subject we shall shortly recur.

PARK LAND.

(From the Southern Australian, September 15.)
It is with pleasure we insert the following Order of His Excellency the Acting Governor, respecting the cutting down the beautiful trees on the Park land. We regret that a necessity existed for such an order, as it showed great want of taste on the part of some of our townsmen. The trees on the Park land are public property and consequently, it is as much an act of audacity to injure or destroy them as it would be to enter the private estate of a gentleman and cut down or remove the trees therefrom. Besides, the destroyers of these trees absolutely injure themselves; for if Adelaide continues to advance as it has done the last twelve months, and there can be no doubt on the subject, the Park land will be called into use for the purpose for which it was originally intended—a place of resort for public recreation: and then the want of these stately trees will be felt. We consider that it would not be half so bad if the trees were cut down or rooted up; but what we complain of is the lopping off the branches and leaving the bare trunks standing,—monuments of disgrace to the Government who permitted such destruction. We hope, however, that the order in question will have a salutary effect; and we return our hearty thanks, and we believe we are joined in doing so by the great majority of the respectable inhabitants, to the Acting Governor, for thus promptly responding to the call made for his interference in this matter:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, September 8.—It having been reported to the Government that the trees on the Park land, are daily being destroyed by parties occupying dwellings thereon, both by cutting them down and employing the Aborigines to lop off their branches, His Excellency the Acting Governor directs it to be no-

fitted, that all parties so offending from this date will be prosecuted for misdemeanor; and all Constables and Peace Officers are hereby directed to use their utmost exertions in preventing such injurious practices, and in bringing parties so offending to justice.

We also insert the following orders, as many of our readers may be interested in their contents:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 17th August.—Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the Order in Council of August 14, no Brickmaking will be permitted on the Park Land, from and after the 14th October next ensuing.

Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the Order in Council of August 16, all persons occupying the Park Lands will be required to move therefrom, on or before the 15th day of November next ensuing, and that persons remaining thereon after that day will be dealt with and proceeded against as wilful trespassers.

ENCOUNTER BAY AND THE MURRAY

From the Southern Australian, September 29.

Our talented visitor Captain Sturt has at last set at rest the question as to the existence of a safe harbour at Encounter Bay, and a navigable entrance into Lake Alexandrina, by a statement of facts, and of reasonings founded upon facts, which must satisfy every one capable and willing to understand them.

Half a dozen vessels can lie in safety in Encounter Bay when once properly moored there; but this harbour cannot be made in the prevailing winds without imminent danger. During about twenty days in the year a small vessel may possibly get into the Western Entrance of the Lake; but the Eastern Entrance is impracticable. Such is the sum of the evidence of Captain Sturt; and such, so far as it regards the entrance to the Murray and the eligibility of Encounter Bay for the site of the capital, was the sum of Colonel Light's judgment nearly two years ago. Yet, from the first landing of the late Governor down to the present period, everything that could be raked together, however false or garbled, has been collected to found a charge of negligence and ignorance on the part of Colonel Light, in avoiding that dangerous shore; and to shake the confidence of the colonists side of Adelaide. The editor of the *Gazette* began the hunt, shrouded under another's name, as Captain Hindmarsh then said "Mr. Stevenson was so unpopular." Capt. Hindmarsh, intimated that Colonel Light refused to betray the trust placed in his hands, by obeying the Governor's imperative order to fix upon Lincoln whatever must be his own conscientious opinion.—Captain Hindmarsh, who owed so much in former days to the countenance and friendship of the man he now sought to injure, was led on to follow in the pursuit: Mr. Strangway and Mr. Hutchinson joined in the cry, and declared Encounter Bay to possess "a commodious harbour, safe and accessible at all seasons of the year,"—while Capt. Lipson and Mr. Gilles were kept by the whipper-in upon the scent. These are the only parties in the Colony who have ever cried up Encounter Bay. Reports that Captain Hindmarsh would have authority to move the capital were industriously circulated, and many settlers were checked by the doubts necessarily felt at embarking their all in a spot which such official authority combined to decri. From the opinion of Capt. Crozier down to that of the skipper of the *Fanny*—by the publication of reports of bushrangers and runaway convicts down to that of the reiterated assertions of the editor of the *Gazette*—every effort has been made to establish as a truth what Captain Sturt has at last virtually declared and established to be a falsehood! I need add one word to convince our readers how unjust has been the obliquely attempted to be fixed upon Colonel Light or how little the opinions of the editor of the *Gazette* are to be relied upon. The question is, however, now at rest. Adelaide will not be moved, and the factious motives of the originators of this piece of absurdity will be duly appreciated.—*Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 29.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GLOBE.—Nov. 15.

It is a curious circumstance, that although the present government (if we believe their opponents) has alienated all our "ancient allies," yet we find these same opponents constrained to confess that this same government has availed itself to more purpose, within these few months, of "ancient allies," than any government for twenty years previous. Mr. Montague Gore, whose pamphlet we referred to yesterday, says, with reference to Austria, with which Power our former relations have been so seasonably renewed by the late treaty of commerce, "Austria has every thing to dread from the increase of Russian power, whilst it is her evident interest to cement and strengthen her alliance with England. These two Powers united to oppose the views of Louis XIV. They together combated the armies of revolutionary France and of Napoleon, and they have now an equal interest in checking the onward progress of Russian ambition. There is no duty more incumbent on the English ministers than to cultivate a close alliance with Austria; and the recent treaty of commerce concluded with that Power cannot fail to be productive of most beneficial results. This ports of Wallachia and Moldavia, Gourgov, Brahilow, and Galatz, are now thrown open to the trade of England. The rising prosperity of Hungary; the spirit of free and liberal inquiry that has arisen in that country, her energy and industry, cannot fail, if properly cultivated by the Austrian government, to contribute to its resources, and to augment its power of successfully opposing the policy of Russia."

In reasoning on the probability of Russia succeeding in any attempt she might make to occupy Constantinople, Marshal Marmont points out how much would depend on the course adopted by Austria. "The military advantages," he says, "which I have pointed out in favour of the Russians, belong rather to the first occupants. If, indeed, a French and English fleet should pass the Dardanelles and arrive at Constantinople; if, at the same time, an allied army of French and Austrians should seize on the position of Adrianople, and establish there the fortified camp of which I have spoken, then would the Russians have immense difficulties to conquer, to wrest those ports from their enemies. Under this supposition, the Russian fleet, having entered Sebastopol, would be shut up there; and if an army crossed the Balkan, this army would be exposed to confront an Austrian force either from Transylvania marching into Bessarabia, or from Hungary marching into Servia, in order to turn the flank of the Russian army, which would be in Bulgaria."

..... The supposition, he continues, that Russia should be the first occupant of Turkey would be nearly impossible, on account of the proximity of Vienna." Even the *Times* of to-day, like Balaam the son of Beor, is constrained to desist from cursing, and betrayed into something like blessing, the present administration. "The first political events," says our "able ally" of this morning, "which appeared to rouse or encourage them" [the people of England] "to prove that much was to be done, and that something not inconsiderable had already been done, towards arresting the march of misfortune and disgrace against our foreign greatness, were the two treaties not long since negotiated by Lord Palmerston with the friendly Powers of Austria and Turkey, on which no jealous or factions spirit ought to prevent a British subject, whatever may be his politics, from bestowing the approbation fairly earned by the minister to whom we are indebted for

them. The treaty with Turkey gives England a direct interest and right of self-assertion against Russian intrigue or violence throughout the whole interior of the Turkish empire. The treaty with Austria opens to us the whole course of the Danube, and establishes England in close observation of every minute movement executed by Russia along the northern frontier of the dominions of Mahmoud. The treaties are prudent and efficient measures of defence and precaution adopted under the difficulties of no common sort, and well managed, though in a spirit of perfect peace, and equity, and honour, and quasi a projected invasion of Turkey without spilling a drop of blood."

The evening Monomaniac of Anti-Catholicism of course cares for none of these things. The relations of England and Austria are entirely indifferent to him, or rather repugnant (for is not the latter a Catholic Power?), and the evacuation of Ancona by the French is his theme of great tribulation. "The Paris journals indicate the probability," quoth last night's *Standard*, "that the French troops will forthwith evacuate Ancona, as the Austrian garrison is about to withdraw from Rome. As an incident in the history of *prograndism*, this conclusion of the last French invasion of Italy is generally deserving consideration, but it presents occasion for particularly serious reflection at this crisis of Protestant Europe."

The *Standard*, like those sage politicians

—whose sorrow was much

To see Holland basely given up to the Dutch.—

is inly grieved, though it does not "complain," at this double evacuation of the Papal States. "The people of Rome," says our ingeniously insane anti-papist organ, "execrate the degrading and depraving tyranny under which they groan just as much this day as they did eight years ago; but the Pope's dismissal of his Austrians clearly proves that they have made up their minds to submit to it. Why is this? Because they well know that they have no help to expect from abroad; because they see that the French people have been so far gained over by the father of the apostasy, that they can admire the religious despot of the Italian States as much as upon other considerations they can worship the civil despot of Russia."

We believe the French people neither admire religious nor civil despotism; but we are glad to see them embrace our policy as regards a good understanding with Austria. The real interests of the Mediterranean Powers are united, with that of England in repelling the ambitious encroachments of a Power for otherwise formidable than that of the Court of Rome can be to any wisely ruled state.

There is no evidence that the people of France "worship the civil depot of Russia." There is every evidence that in common sense they cannot do so, for the Russian influence has been exercised malignantly for a series of years against French institutions, independence, and freedom. Why need we recur to the Congress of Verona, and the times in which France (M. de Chateaubriand) was made the catspaw of Russian dictatorship over Western Europe. Since 1830 nothing but his business at home, and the French alliance with England, have prevented the Autocrat from setting his hordes in motion against the throne of the barricades.

POSITION OF PARTIES RELATIVE TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

There were consequences dependent upon Lord Durham's mission to Canada, calculated to make it the turning point of English politics for years to come, and to raise every incident connected with it, however secondary in appearance, to the character of an event in history. It was not merely because the interests consigned to his charge, to be rescued from a state of peril and difficulty without any recent example, were the lives and fortunes of a million of British subjects, and the British dominion over possessions among the most intrinsically valuable, however hitherto mismanaged, of that vast empire on which "the sun never sets," in addition to so large a portion of the territory, there was delivered into his keeping the character also of England; her reputation in the eyes of all nations for wisdom and foresight, for justice, clemency, and magnanimity; at one of those critical instants which Europe, Asia, and America were looking on, to watch how England would act under this trial—whether like an irritated despot, or a serious and thoughtful ruler, intent upon profiting by experience, and gathering from her failures the most valuable kind of knowledge, that of her own mistakes. And along with interests of this importance to the honour of England, there hung also upon Lord Durham's measures the contingency of a war—war with men of our own race and language—war with the great customer of our foreign trade—war with the only power by which that of England has ever yet been baffled—a war of opinion, and a war against liberty, in which the sympathy of all Europe would have been with our enemies; the only war which could bring us into conflict with the free nations of the world and with the despots at once. All this was involved in the result of Lord Durham's mission; and something greater still than all this, because involving, in its remoter consequences, these and all other national interests: the prospects of the popular cause in England; the possibility of an effective popular party, and of a Liberal ministry worthy of the name. What was the situation of politics? On one side, the great aristocratic party, recovered from the sudden shock which laid it prostrate in 1832, was progressively and rapidly reasserting its ascendancy; the illegitimate influences of property, the power to bribe, and the power to starve, slowly but surely resuming the dominion which belongs to them—under our present electoral system—at all seasons except those of temporary popular excitement: To this natural progress what was there to be opposed? A body, consisting, indeed, of half the nation on the showing of their enemies, five-sixths of it on their own showing, and who, under all disadvantages and abatements, still possessed between two and three hundred voices in Parliament; but whose objects and opinions were ostentatiously repudiated by their ostensible chief—standing actually paralyzed for want of a common banner—for want of a bond of union, and leaders. There was one man to whom this party might look to whom it had for years looked, as the man who might supply this want; the one person of his rank and influence who was identified with their opinions, the one person identified with their opinions who might be thought of, who had been thought of, as the head of a future administration. Lord Durham was this man. Of no other man was there the same reason to hope both that he might be willing to put himself at the head of the Liberals, and that he would be able by doing so to render them the predominant party. And he alone was so marked out for the position by every consideration of character, station, and past services, that if he chose to assume it he could do so without rivalry or dispute; that all the best heads and hands which the party could produce would flock round him with their services and their counsels: and the whole of its effective strength would come forth at his voice, and give him that decisive majority in the House of Commons, with which he might again break the power of the aristocratic faction, and this time provide more effectually that the dead might not be able to revive.

The popular party will soon be either the ascendant power in this country, or a thin, feeble, and divided opposition to the Tory ascendancy, according as they are or are not supposed to possess, or to be capable of producing such men. It is what the world, at present, by no means gives them credit for. The world never gives credit to

anybody for good qualities till it is compelled to do so. It denied them honesty, it denied them learning, literary accomplishments, philosophy, oratory, while it could; it now denies them capacity for action. They are considered essentially impractical. Can they wonder at it? In the first place, this is a charge always made in politics against men who stand up for general principles, or distant objects. But, above all, it is always made against men who are untried, and who there is no desire should be tried. They are untried. They have to prove that they can be men of action. They have their spurs yet to win. Lord Durham, then, the man marked out as a leader for this party—as, for the present, almost its only possible leader—was suddenly in a position in which he would be obliged to show whether he was a man of action, or could become one. This was a conjuncture of the deepest import to all Liberals. And it was a conjuncture to try the quality, not of Lord Durham only, but of many persons besides. It was an occasion for sifting the really practical part of the great Liberal body from the impractical. According to the disposition they manifested to aid or to obstruct Lord Durham in a business so vital to Liberal objects; according to the manner in which they judged him, or rather to the principles which they brought with them to judge him by, they would afford decisive evidence to which the two sections of Liberals they belonged.

* * * We claim for Lord Durham, from dispassionate men of all parties, the recognition that he did apply his mind to those ends and means; that he took, in every essential particular, a just and a comprehensive view of them; that the scheme of policy which he conceived, and began to execute, contained within itself every element of success; that he has even already, to a very great extent, succeeded; and would have succeeded altogether if he had met with no obstacles but those which he could calculate upon, none but what were inherent in his situation; if each of his measures had been opposed by those only to whose principles it was adverse; if Conservatives had not rushed in to destroy a Conservative measure, Radicals to denounce the act which saved the lives of Radical leaders; both for forgetting the essentials of their political creed in the common-places of it, and doing thereby as much as one act could do towards proving themselves the pedants and formalists which the latter are called, but which is now proved to be a character fully as applicable to the former.—*London and Westminster Review*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the *Oxford Herald*.)

It has been pretty generally believed in the political circles, for the last week or 10 days, that ministers had proposed to meet parliament on the 4th of next month, to which day it stands adjourned, and that the arrangements would be made at the first Cabinet Council, but that the unexpected resolution of Lord Durham to return without delay caused them to waver.

The Cabinet Council met on Thursday. Its decision is of course unknown to any not in the inmost confidence of the administration and we are, therefore, left to guess whether ministers adhere to their first intention, or have abandoned it. The public service indeed, requires that not an hour shall be lost in assembling the legislature, as too much time has been lost already; but considerations of the public service form no element in the calculations of the men now in office. If we would trace their course of conduct in any important case before them we must take their *self-interest*—we mean that low and short-sighted self-interest which makes up the motive and policy of "hand to mouth" politicians—as our guide. But first it may be well to put the reader in possession of the really important intelligence from America, which is to exercise an influence upon the determination of the Cabinet.

The Garrick packet-ship, which left New York on the 20th ult., and made Dungarvon, in the south of Ireland, on Saturday last brings this intelligence. The Garrick landed most of her passengers at Dungarvon—among the rest, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield and another *affiant* of the Governor General of the British American Colonies.

These gentlemen state that Lord Durham would follow them at a week's interval, having abandoned his design of visiting the United States, and resolved to embark for England direct on board the Inconstant frigate, lying at Quebec. The New York papers confirm this statement, which is also said by the ministerial journals to be verified by the official dispatches.

All the several informants concur in ascribing Lord Durham's abandonment of his visit to the States to the discovery of a conspiracy of formidable extent, resources, and maturity the purpose of which is the renewal of the rebellion as soon as the winter shall close Lower Canada against reinforcements from the mother country, or her royal dependencies. Subjects of the United States if it is not an abuse of language to call the lawless communists in that anarchy by the name of subjects form a great proportion of the conspirators; and some of these pirate Republicans are rich men and some of them holders of the offices. It is, however, no more than justice to Mr. Van Buren to say that he is free of the guilt of countenancing the villainy of his countrymen—he was, in fact among the first to denounce the plot to Lord Durham. The wealthier French Canadians, and many of them possess considerable wealth, are also implicated in the treason; so that the chief of the requisites for war is forthcoming to the rebels. The scheme is supposed to be a simultaneous eruption of a rebellion along the whole frontier line.

Lord Durham, having resigned the *de facto* government into the hands of Sir John Colborne and Sir Geo. Arthur, together with the most ample powers that it was in the authority confided to him to bestow, powers of which the two gallant officers were promptly making the best use of to return to England to lay the true state of her North American dominions before the Queen—and here begins the difficulty of her Majesty's ministers. While there was an expectation that the insulted and incensed governor would loiter a month or two in the United States, an early meeting of parliament held out a promise of some advantages—facts might be brought forward to condemn the absent peer unheard—or, if no such facts are available, or could safely be invented a few soft speeches, in honour of their absent meritorious and much wronged friend would smooth the way for reconciliation and forgiveness—the noble earl's anger would have time to cool—parliament would have disposed of the affairs of Canada—and the people a little wearied with the subject might not be in a temper to inquire very narrowly whether the terms upon which the quarrel should be accommodated were altogether honourable or consistent with the interests of justice and another public interest!

Lord Durham's precipitate return though undoubtedly, what his duty and honour demand must, however, very seriously embarrass the chances either of condemning or conciliating him should parliament be sitting at the time. The parties will stand face to face, the matter unexplained between them will be fresh and of full interest; time and opportunity for mediation collusion, and compromise will be wanting; and they, whose part it is to procure justice for the public will have the political accountants submitted to them with all advantage to the cause of truth. Now these are considerations strongly urging upon ministers to delay as long as possible, the meeting of parliament; but they can scarcely dare to delay it. According to the concurrent testimony of all witnesses, Canada is on the eve of a tremendous convulsion; according to Lord Durham, the present

state of the law is not adequate to the meeting of such a crisis! according to ministers themselves the present state of the law is *unintelligible*: surely, then, they cannot dare to lose more time in providing the necessary legal guards against the pressing danger. A few days will tell but we are bound to avow our own impression, which is, that ministers will *do any thing in preference to Meeting Lord Durham untried*. We see that their newspapers are already at work labouring to mollify his lordship: the very journals which but a few days ago stigmatised him as something little better than a mischievous madman are now all courtesy and compliment to his lordship.—*Standard*, Nov. 24.

ATLAS.—NOVEMBER 24.

In Mr. O'Connell's recent itinerant demonstrations he has indulged himself in sundry ebullitions of ill-will and rancour against England and the English Reformers, and has affected to treat the co-operation of the latter in favour of Ireland, as selfish, lukewarm, and suspicious. We look upon this as an exceeding bad taste, and his threat of an ultimate recourse to the repeal of the Union as a mere *brutum fulmen*, which Mr. O'Connell must know full well is as idle and unprofitable a menace as if he were to threaten to invade England with about-full of his precursors. The chances of a political separation between the two islands are growing more and more remote every day by the multiplied interests that are developing themselves each hour, by the increased facilities of communication by steam, and by the projected railroad system which will spread out its arms in every direction, annihilating time and space, and ultimately bringing the wildest districts of Ireland into a state of prosperity, comfort and tranquillity which will assimilate them to an English country. The Irish agitator must entertain a very low opinion of the intellect of his countrymen to whom he addresses these tirades, if he supposes that they regard them in any other light than mere figures of speech to swell a period, and as parts of that *ore rotundo* style of declamation which has been so long successful with the ignorant masses to whom it has been addressed.

Although the English domination in Ireland has been productive of many evils, arising from its exclusive system, and the infamous bigotry which was superinduced upon it, yet it has not been altogether for evil. Commerce and the arts have flourished, and the north of Ireland is a splendid instance of what British and Scotch enterprise transplanted upon an Irish soil can effect. Mr. O'Connell, therefore, when declaiming about "Saxon and Cromwellian usurpation," is only amplifying the poetical trope—

On our side is virtue and Erin,
On their side is the Saxon and guilt.

This style of oratory is likely, in the minds of sensible and reflecting persons, to be injurious in another way to the cause it pretends to subserve, as the exaggerated tone of the argument would lead them to imagine that the grievances complained of were equally misrepresented, and the impracticable nature of the remedy would reflect an air of impossibility on the cause itself. We wish Mr. O'Connell every success in promoting the moral, social, and political welfare of his countrymen, for which he has laboured more energetically and successfully than any Irishman in times past and present; and if he would continue to be useful to them, we would adjure him to discontinue a language and reasoning which only fails in exciting indignation from its being so wide of the fact, and so utterly inapplicable to the present feelings of the English Reformers towards Ireland.

TORY TACTICS AND THE LORD CHIEF BARON'S LITERATURE.

One point in the future conduct of the warfare against ministers, we believe, is now quite certain, and it is brought to mind by reference to the Conservative feeds, so abundant at this period last year and so scanty at present. The two Tory tergiversing baronets who last year were employed to go into the populous districts of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, in order to make speeches at dinners given away to what were called "Operative Conservatives," have been dismissed the service of their party. This was to be expected, for nothing could be much more fatal than the sort of displays they made in their progress, and a more unfortunate selection of agents for such a business would hardly have been possible. They were ridiculed wherever they went and were heartily laughed at by both sides on their return; and it is a singular fact, that although Parliament continued sitting for months after they came back to their places, neither of them had the courage to open the lips which had given a solemn pledge in the North "to bring on a trial strength," and to force the ministers to retire. Possibly silence was imposed upon them as a penalty for the rapid nonsense they had abundantly distributed, by which, instead of aiding its views, they had brought discredit and disgrace upon the party. We should not be greatly astonished if, during the approaching session, they were kept under a constant *surveillance*, and only permitted to speak during lucid intervals, or when they could do little damage to the cause. But there is a still more elevated individual, who seems to have sacrificed his faculties with his friends, and who has been indulging himself during the recess with writing political fables for grown children, in a style which unquestionably indicates some mental aberration. In one of the most fashionable annuals, just published, we read an apology about the sun and moon and their word appears, attributed to a noble judge, who once professed Liberal opinions, and more than once stood for a borough in the south of England upon Radical principles. Notwithstanding the light of both sun and moon, great darkness involves the mystery of this composition; but the moral of it we take to be that dissent from the doctrines of the true church leads inevitably to destruction. The worshippers of the sun seem intended to represent the members of the establishment, and the worshippers of the moon the whole body of Dissenters of every denomination: they are engaged in constant hostility, and the moon worshippers, getting the better of the sun worshippers, resolve by means of certain high mountains and scaling ladders to ascend to the bright object of their adoration, in doing which, in some way or other not very clearly explained, they fall down and break their necks to the great satisfaction of the representatives of the true belief. The puerility and unintelligibility of this production are much upon a par; and as, according to Ariosto and other authorities, the moon is the great depository of lost things, we cannot help thinking that noble author's wits if not already arrived, must be far advanced on their road to that planet. As dissent leads to destruction, so, extinction and inquiry into the grounds and principles of our Christian faith leads to dissent; and this is one of the points which seems to be enforced in Lord Abinger's fable. Bishops Malby have lately been censured in some quarters for not suppressing this spirit of examination and inquiry, and it has been absurdly made the ground of a charge of Socinianism against them. Both have repelled the imputation in the most decided manner, but, as is usual with the Tories, the accusation has on that account been kept up with greater perseverance. These right reverend prelates can, however, afford to suffer (as far as there is any suffering in the case) in common with such a man as Archbishop Tillotson, and it is well known that he, too, was deliberately and falsely accused of favouring the doctrines of Socinus. What he says upon the subject in one of his sermons delivered late

in life will serve as an answer to the libellers of the Bishops of Durham and Norwich. "I know not how it comes to pass," remarks Tillotson, "but so it is that every one that offers to give a reasonable account of his faith, and to establish religion upon rational principles, is presently branded for a Socinian; of which we have a sad instance in that incomparable person, Mr. Chillingworth, the glory of this age and nation, who for no other cause than that I know of, but his worthy and successful attempts to make the Christian religion reasonable, and to discover those firm and solid foundations upon which our faith is built, hath been requited with this black and odious character." It will be observed that this passage in spirit entirely accords with what we quoted from Locke a few days ago:—"He that considers and inquires into the reason of things is accounted a foe to orthodoxy."—*Morning Chronicle*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14

THE "TIMES"—LIBEL.—*Ingram v. Lawson*.—This case came before the Court upon demurrer to the defendant's third plea. The declaration alleged that the plaintiff was proprietor of a certain vessel, which was advertised in the *Times* newspaper as about to sail from London to Calcutta with freight and passengers, and that the defendant published in said newspaper a certain false and defamatory libel of and concerning the said plaintiff and his said vessel, in the shape of a letter from a correspondent, alleging that the said vessel was in a leaky and unseaworthy condition, and that she had been sold to the Jews, to be employed in carrying out convicts. The defendant, by his third plea, justified so much of the libel as represented the vessel to be unseaworthy, but was silent as to that part of it which alleged that she had been sold to the Jews, to be employed in carrying out convicts. To this plea the plaintiff's vessel was not seaworthy. The plea alleged sufficient circumstances to show that that statement was true. The passage in the publication not covered by the plea was not libellous taken by itself, and therefore the plea need take no notice of it. What matter whether or not the vessel was sold to the Jews to carry out convicts? There was nothing libellous in saying that she was. The Lord Chief Justice—"It might be supposed from this statement that the vessel was full of convicts, and then no other passengers would apply to obtain a passage by her." Mr. Humphrey said that it was not likely people would draw that conclusion when they read in the same newspaper an advertisement for carrying out convicts. (A laugh.) Mr. Humphrey again submitted that the real effect of the libel, taken altogether, was an imputation of unseaworthiness upon the plaintiff's vessel, and that proof that she was unseaworthy was, therefore, an answer to the declaration. The Court, however, decided that the allegation that the vessel was sold to the Jews for the purpose of carrying out convicts was of itself libellous, and that part of the publication not being covered by the plea, there must be judgment for the plaintiff upon so much of it.—*Atlas*.

BELGIUM.

The following is the draft of the Address, drawn by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Chamber of Representatives:—

"Sire—The nation could not doubt that your Majesty entertained with respect to our differences with Holland the sentiments which animate you, I know, Sire, that you defended the rights and interests of the country with perseverance and courage. But the striking manifestations of national feeling which have proceeded from your throne were well calculated to excite the enthusiasm with which your words were received. In disclosing to us this unanimity between the government and the country, you have told us what our strength is. Our rights, Sire, are those which every nation ought to claim—its unity, the integrity of its territory; they rest on that national antiquity which Belgium only regained in 1830. Its rights were disregarded in 1831, and if Belgium, in view of the calamities which then threatened Europe, had consented to the most painful sacrifices, it was only under the formal guarantee given by the five Powers of an immediate execution which would have secured us against all vicissitudes. But the Powers shrank from the accomplishment of this guarantee, and the Dutch government, far from agreeing to stipulations extorted from the country and from your Majesty, thought fit to reject them, and to speculate on the chances of time, in order to profit by event. To yield to the hard conditions of a treaty founded on temporary circumstances, which an adverse power refuses for a long series of years, is not contracted an engagement to submit exclusively, and without limit, to all the unfavourable conditions. The immediate execution, which was one of the indispensable conditions of a treaty which alone could have placed Belgium under the hard necessity of seeing its territory mutilated, not having taken place by the act of Holland as well as by the tolerance of the meditating Powers, they are not entirely in the same state; since then time has consolidated the bonds of union between us and our countrymen of Limburg and Luxembourg, bonds so close that they could not be broken without disregarding what is most sacred in the law of nations. But the words of your Majesty have given us reason to believe that the project of imposing on us a debt which we did not contract, of dismembering our provinces, and of breaking the long subsisting union of their inhabitants, was not abandoned. However, the errors committed in the partition of the debts of the kingdom of the Netherlands are now manifest; and eight years' experience has shown that the ancient and intimate connection of Limburg and Luxembourg with the other Belgian provinces made the happiness of all without troubling the peace of any country in Europe. For four centuries Luxembourg has been united to Belgium. The Belgic revolution did not affect its union with the other provinces, it only maintained it. That province, though called a Grand Duchy, has never been governed as a German state. The organic and public acts of the government of the Netherlands have constituted the nine southern provinces conformably to their anterior existence, without making any distinction with regard to Luxembourg. Belgium has added nothing to their limits; it has separated from the northern provinces; it resolved to have a King of its own. It has recognised the military rights of the German States, the only exceptional rights established in the territory of the Netherlands, it has recognised them as they have subsisted for these 13 years. The province of Limburg has been formed in its present limits by virtue of treaties. The ancient *enclaves* have been exchanged for others situated in Holland. Belgium, therefore, has not been actuated by any spirit of encroachment; even now it desires only to retain fellow-citizens who are united to it by a long connection. If in the definitive treaty to be made equitable, pecuniary sacrifices were necessary, independently of our legitimate portion of the debt of the Netherlands, we are ready to make them in order to give a pledge of peace; but Holland must remove all spirit of encroachment on a population that desires to remain Belgian, and whose antipathy would be a source of perpetual embarrassment to itself. We feel confident, Sire, that the Powers will see the justice of our cause. France will not refuse its support to Belgium, whose institutions are similar to its own, which is attached to it by so many ties; it will not neglect the moral force which it has at its disposal; and which it might lose in the end, if the people nearest to its frontiers were obliged to submit to a system which paid no regard to the reminiscences, the habits, the national sentiments which bind men together, and constitute the real law of nations. Great Britain, to which Belgium is likewise attached by intimate ties, will not forget that it derives numerous advantages from our nationality. We are ready,

Sire, to acquiesce in arrangements conformable to our honour and our actual situation—we are ready to bear more than our share of the debt with which Holland is burdened. But if the employment of an undue force should tend to deprive of their country citizens, whose desire it is to remain attached to it, we would press more closely round your Majesty's throne; we would not hesitate at any sacrifice for the defence of the country; we would decline the responsibility of events calculated to exhaust public credit by the aid of which alone our sincere wishes to conclude a durable peace with our northern neighbours can be realised."

The remaining paragraphs express satisfaction at the new treaties of commerce, the good discipline of the army, the progress of public works, particularly in railroads, and other circumstances alluded to in his Majesty's Speech.—*Globe*, Nov. 20.

THE EFFECT OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ON HEALTH.

We proceed to inquire into the boasted healthiness of the separate system. Numerous are the passages to be found in this report affirmative of the good health of prisoners subject to the separate system; but the voluminous nature of the report, and the repetition throughout of the same sentiments on this head as on others, compels us, our space being limited, to refer generally to, rather than to quote particularly, the words which suit this part of our subject. At pages 64 and 65 ample asseverations will be met with on the healthful results of the system. But two important facts tend to invalidate these assertions; first, the admission, at page 94, that "cases of *dementia* occur every year"—the effects, says the report, of "vicious conduct"; and, secondly, the application of figures to the ratio of mortality admitted gives such a fearful preponderance, in that respect, against the Eastern Penitentiary, that every unprejudiced mind must perceive the mischievousness of its system. Again we quote from the Twelfth Annual Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, wherein, at page 134, we read thus:—"The average annual mortality in the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, for seven years, is three per cent. The average annual mortality of the Albrun Prison (i.e. the associated system in America,) for thirteen years, has been less than two per cent.," and, at page 136, a comparative table of mortality is given, in which the separate discipline of the Eastern Penitentiary is shown to produce the excessive loss of one in thirty-three. When rivalry is observable in any undertaking or pursuit (and happily it is discernible in the execution of prison discipline), an untoward exhibition of consequences may oftentimes be ascribed to the jealousy of conflicting opinions; but in this case no such imputation can be maintained; for at page 64 of the Third Report, even under the boast of healthiness, the mortality of the past year at Philadelphia is acknowledged even to exceed the Boston Report; "the number of deaths during the last year was seventeen, or four per cent. on the whole number confined;" and we are credibly informed, upon the testimony of a foreign nobleman recently arrived from America, (Count Celestini) whose object it has been to make practical inquiries into the subject, that, in the ensuing year, even that average (was taken up to the first January 1837) has been greatly exceeded. Our readers will the more readily estimate this fearful degree of mortality when we state that, in the prison at Cold Bath Fields, for the year 1837 (see Annual Return to the Secretary of State,) with the commitment of 1,760 persons, and the daily average population of 976 inmates, (and, moreover, be it observed, under the evil influence of an epidemic in the metropolis,) the deaths amounted to forty-two, and that is considered an unusually large number; whereas, had that prison suffered in the ratio of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, the mortality would have surpassed the number of 859 out of the whole of those confined. Notwithstanding, however, this alarming mortality, we read at page 65, as follows:—"The mortality of this prison (the Eastern Penitentiary) during the past year has been four per cent.; the average mortality since its commencement has been three per cent. This fact shows that, notwithstanding the restraints to which the prisoners are necessarily subjected, the health of this prison will compare with that of any other in the whole country," i.e. in America. And to that country—if it shall choose to sanction and adopt this lingering process of extermination—we devoutly desire to confine it; and we unhesitatingly express our hopes, as regards this land, that if the misdeeds of the malefactor must indeed necessitate sacrifice of life as an expiration, the infliction of death shall be positive, and as speedy as the mercy of our laws will allow, rather than that, upon the pretence of a defined imprisonment, he should sink under a weight of privations and sufferings too poignant for human nature to sustain. It is due, however, in fairness to this Report to say, that in the present proposition for separate confinement, the boon of exercise is at length conceded; but it must not be forgotten that this mitigation of the plan, as originally propounded, has been extorted by the clamour of the opponents of the separate system. If, however, the Eastern Penitentiary must be obtruded upon the country as a model, the cases of *dementia* (an aggravated form of mental derangement,) and the excessive rate of mortality which distinguish that establishment, should be held up as beacons to warn us against the adoption of so fatal an experiment. Of the causes and nature of *dementia*, much might, on medical authority, be said; but as the comparative degree of mortality speaks too plainly against the professed healthiness of the solitary system to admit of cavil, we shall quit this branch of the inquiry with a quotation from the Report of the Special Committee of the Parliament of Lower Canada, appended to the Boston Report, at page 178:—"Cases of mental alienation have also been so frequent in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, although it has only existed since 1829, that your committee must consider them to be the fatal results of constant isolation." &c. With the admission, therefore, of the Report itself, that the last published average of deaths was actually four per cent.; that "cases of *dementia* occur every year;" and, further, the comparative mortality in other systems proving so unfavourable to Philadelphia, is it not conclusive that, on the score of health, the separate system does not recommend itself the adoption in England?—*Monthly Law Magazine*.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A jolly set of Irishmen, boon companions and sworn brothers, had made up their minds to leave the "old sod," and wend their way to America. They were five in number; two Paddies, one Murphy, one Dennis, and one Teague. It so happened, that the vessel that they were to go in could only take four of them. At length honest Teague exclaimed—"Arrah! I have it. We'll cast lots to see who shall remain." But one of the Paddies swore it was not jontel to do that thing. "You know, Teague," said he, "that I am an *arithmetician*, and I can work it out by the rule of subtraction, which is a great deal better. But you must all agree to hide by the figures." All having pledged themselves to do so Pat proceeded—"Well then—take Paddy from Paddy you can't; but take Dennis from Murphy, and Teague remains.—By my soul, Teague, my jewel, and it's you that can't go."—*Halifax Paper*.

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